[MARCH, MDCCLXXIII.] THE [NUMB. 826]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE, JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1773.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Petition ſigned by ſeveral of the Inhabitants of this Province, ſettled on or near the Boundary-Line, between this Province and *North Carolina*, by Virtue of Grants from the Governor of *North-Carolina*, this Day preſented to me in Council, it appears, That the Proclamation iſſued by me, on the Nineteenth Day of *June* laſt, ſetting forth, that, "Whereas "by the Continuation of the Boundary-Line, between this "Province and *North Carolina*, which had lately been "run, in Purſuance of his MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS "to the Governors of both Provinces, ſeveral Plantations "which had been ſettled by Virtue of Grants from the "Governor of *North Carolina*, fell within this Govern-"ment. IN ORDER to preſerve to the Proprietors of "ſuch Grants, the equitable Right they had to the Lands "mentioned therein, I DID, by the Advice of his "Majeſty's Council, iſſue my Proclamation, HEREBY "STRICTLY FORBIDDING all the Deputy-Surveyors of "this Province from laying any Warrant on Lands for "which Grants had been obtained in *North Carolina*: "AND notifying to all Perſons poſſeſſed of, or intitled "unto, ſuch Grants, that they might have Grants for "the ſame from this Government, on their producing "ſuch Grants, without their perſonal Attendance at "*Charles-Town*, provided Application was made for the "ſame within *Twelve Months* from the Date thereof," had not been ſufficiently notified to the Perſons for whoſe Benefit it was intended; and the Time therein mentioned, for them to come and take out Grants for thoſe Lands, will be therefore too ſhort: I THEREFORE, taking the ſame into Conſideration, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly forbidding all Deputy Surveyors from laying any Warrants on the Lands ſettled by Virtue of ſuch Grants: AND FURTHER, notifying to all Perſons poſſeſſed of, or intitled unto, ſuch Grants or Conveyances, that the Time for their applying to have a Confirmation of the ſame, will be prolonged till the Firſt Day of *January* next.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Charles-Town, *this* Seventeenth *Day of* February, Anno Domini 1773, *and in the* Thirteenth *Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Wedneſday the 24th of this Inſtant, March, and the two following Evenings, beginning preciſely at Six o'Clock, by

NICHOLAS LANGFORD, Bookſeller,

At his STORE on the BAY,

A Collection of BOOKS,

Conſiſting of many uſeful *Engliſh Authors*, with ſome *Claſſics* and *French*, moſtly in good Condition.—CATALOGUES of which will be timely diſtributed.

N. B. A Share in the *Charles-Town Library Society*, will be put up for Sale in the Second Night, and the Conditions of Purchaſe will then be made known.

TO BE SOLD, by public Vendue, on Thurſday Noon, the 25th March, at the uſual Place in Charles Town, the following Property of Alexander Taylor, now reſiding in Scotland, viz.

A LOT of LAND in Colleton-Square, meaſuring to the Eaſt, on Charles-Street, 50 Feet, and to the North, on Pinckney-Street, 63 Feet. On ſaid Lot is a ſmall Brick-Houſe, in Two Tenements, originally deſigned for Kitchens, which now let at 80l. each. Another Lot adjoining the above, meaſuring 63 Feet to the North, on the laſt mentioned Street, and 50 Feet to the Weſt, on an Alley. On this Lot are, a Brick-Houſe, Three Stories high, and containing Six Rooms; alſo, a Chair-Houſe, and Stable; with a large Wooden Kitchen in two Parts, lately built, now rented out at 60l. per Annum each Part.

And THREE NEGROES, (a male Child, and Two Wenches) with ſome Articles of Houſe and Kitchen Furniture. The Purchaſers of the Lands, and Negroes, may have Credit till the 1ſt of April, 1774, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security, to

JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

N. B. A vacant LOT of LAND, 80 Feet Front, and 250 Feet deep, belonging to ſaid TAYLOR, and adjoining his Houſe on the Broad-Road, is TO BE LET on Rent, being ſuitable for a large Garden.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A Steady Man, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands Accounts. For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, February 19th, 1773.

WHEREAS there was this Day read at the Board, a Memorial of Matthew Lindlay, Benjamin Davidſon, *and ſundry other Perſons, ſetting forth, that they were Settlers, under Grants and Conveyances from the Governor of North Carolina, on ſundry Tracts of Land, which now appear, from the Continuation of the Boundary Line, to be within the Limits of this Province, and humbly praying to be informed what Methods they were to purſue to ſecure their Titles from this Government, as they were under great Apprehenſions of loſing their Lands, by their being run on Warrants from this Province; and they had been variouſly directed by ſeveral different Perſons to whom they had applied for Information: His Excellency the Governor, by the Advice of the Board, directed that the following Minute of this Board, of the Twenty-firſt Day of September laſt, ſhould be printed in the Form of an Advertiſement, and that ſeveral Copies thereof ſhould be ſent to be diſtributed among the Inhabitants of the Country on this Side of the continued Boundary-Line between this Province and North-Carolina, viz.*

MINUTE of COUNCIL of 21ſt September, 1772.

"THE Clerk informed his Excellency and the Board, that ſome of the Perſons who were ſettled on the Lands on this Side of the Boundary-Line between this Province and North Carolina, under Grants from North-Carolina, and Conveyances from original Grantees, who were deſirous to ſecure their Lands, by complying with ſuch Forms as this Government ſhould think neceſſary to direct, had applied to him to be put into a proper Mode for obtaining new Grants, and he begged the Direction of his Excellency and the Board on that Head: It was thereupon obſerved, that it would be reaſonable to eaſe ſuch People as were ſettled under Actual and *Bona Fide* Grants and Conveyances, of as much Trouble and Expence as poſſible, and at the ſame Time, it would be neceſſary to uſe due Precautions to prevent Grants being obtained under falſe Pretences; and therefore it would be proper that their Titles ſhould be referred to ſome fit Perſon to examine the ſame, who, if they were found to be complete, might certify the ſame, and then, on Petition, their Plats might be ordered to be recorded and certified by the Surveyor-General, and Grants prepared by the Secretary, which would ſave the Expence of a ſecond actual Survey; and this method being approved of, IT WAS ORDERED by his Excellency, with the Advice of the Board, *That the Clerk of this Board do examine all Grants or Conveyances that ſhall be brought to him for that Purpoſe; and that he do certify what Titles he ſhall find, upon ſuch Examination, to be clear, in order that new Grants may be prepared for the ſame to the Perſons reſpectively claiming to hold them by ſuch Titles.*"

JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.

CHARLES CROUCH,

Has juſt received in the laſt Veſſels from London, *and to be ſold at his Printing-Office in Elliott Street,*

A Freſh Parcel of Dr. KEYSER'S genuine Pills.—Dr. HILL'S genuine Tincture of Valerian.—Dr. BOERHAAVE'S grand Balſam of Health.—Dr. RYAN'S Incomparable Worm Deſtroying Sugar Plumbs——Dr. NELSON'S Antiſcorbutic Drops——Dr. JAMES'S Fever Powders—Eſſence of Balm of Gilead.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

JOYCE'S Great American Balſam, which has proved ſerviceable in moſt Diſorders mentioned in the Directions.

THOMAS MORE'S ALMANACK,

for the Year 1773, containing every Thing neceſſary in an Almanack; as alſo a Liſt of Public Officers in this Province; a Liſt of Juſtices for Charles-Town Diſtrict; excellent Notes of Huſbandry and Gardening, for each Month in the Year; Deſcription of Roads throughout the Continent, &c. &c. to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-Street.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

BUCHAN'S Family Phyſician; and AITKIN'S General American Regiſter, for 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

At the NEW OIL and COLOUR SHOP, on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE,

LINSEED, Lamp, and Train OIL, and COLOURS.—PAINTING, GLAZING, and GILDING, done as uſual.—Four Negro Painters to be hired by the Day, who is capable of finiſhing a Piece of Work in any Manner the Proprietor ſhall think fit.—Mariners Compaſſes rectified; Glaſs cut to all Dimenſions; Chineſe Book Caſes glazed in the neateſt Manner; Paints prepared for Merchants, Country Gentlemen, and Maſters of Veſſels.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

N. B. He returns Thanks to his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and hopes to merit a Continuance of them.

A QUANTITY of exceeding fine ſmall Grain COFFEE, to be ſold, by

THOMAS EVELEIGH.

CARNE & POINSETT,

Have juſt imported from BRISTOL,

A few Hampers of Hot-Well Water.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11.

In COUNCIL, January 22, 1773.

THE Committee appointed to prepare an Anſwer to his Excellency's Speech, beg leave to report to the Honourable Board, the following draught of an Anſwer.

In the name of the Committee,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

In COUNCIL, January 25, 1773.

READ and unanimouſly accepted, and ordered, That *William Brattle, Harriſon Gray, James Pitts, James Humphrey,* and *Benjamin Greenleaf*, Eſquires, be a Committee to preſent the ſame to his Excellency.

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secry.

To his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, &c.

The ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL of the ſaid province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Board have conſidered your Excellency's Speech to both Houſes, with the attention due to the ſubject of it; and we hope with the candour you are pleaſed to recommend to them.

We thank you for the promiſe, that "if we ſhall not agree with you in ſentiments, you will with candour likewiſe, receive and conſider what we may offer in Anſwer."

Your Speech informs the two Houſes, that this Government is at preſent in a diſturbed and diſordered ſtate; that the cauſe of this diſorder is the unconſtitutional principles adopted by the people in queſtioning the ſupreme Authority of Parliament; and that the proper meaſure for removing the diſorder muſt be the ſubſtituting contrary principles.

Our opinion on theſe heads, as well as on ſome others proper to be noticed, will be obvious in the courſe of the following obſervations.

With regard to the preſent diſordered ſtate of the Government, it can have no reference to tumults or riots; from which this Government is as free as any other whatever. If your Excellency meant only that the province is diſcontented, and in a ſtate of uneaſineſs, we ſhould entirely agree with you: But you will permit us to ſay we are not ſo well agreed in the cauſe of it. The uneaſineſs, which was a general one throughout the Colonies, began when you inform us the Authority of Parliament was firſt called in queſtion, viz. about ſeven or eight years ago. Your mentioning that particular time might have ſuggeſted to your Excellency the true cauſe of the origin and continuance of that uneaſineſs.

At that time the Stamp-Act, then lately made, began to operate: Which with ſome preceding and ſucceeding Acts of Parliament, ſubjecting the Colonies to taxes without their conſent was the original cauſe of all the uneaſineſs that has happened ſince; and has occaſioned alſo an enquiry into the nature and extent of the Authority by which they were made. The late Town-Meetings in ſeveral Towns are inſtances of both. Theſe are mentioned by your Excellency in proof of a diſordered ſtate: But though we do not approve ſome of their Reſolves, we think they had a clear right to inſtruct their Repreſentatives on any ſubject they apprehended to be of ſufficient importance to require it: Which neceſſarily implies a previous conſideration of, and expreſſion of their minds on that ſubject: However miſtaken they may be concerning it.

When a Community, great or ſmall, think their Rights and Privileges infringed, they will expreſs their uneaſineſs in a variety of ways: Some of which may be highly improper, and criminal. So far as any of an atrocious nature have taken place, we would expreſs our abhorrence of them: And as we have always done hitherto, we ſhall continue to do, every thing in our power to diſcourage and ſuppreſs them. But it is in vain to hope that this can be done effectually, ſo long as the cauſe of the uneaſineſs, which occaſioned them, exiſts.

Your Excellency will perceive that the cauſe you aſſign is by us ſuppoſed to be an effect derived from the original cauſe abovementioned: The removal of which will remove its effects.

To obtain this removal, we agree with you in the method pointed out in your Speech, where you ſay, "The manner of obtaining redreſs muſt be by repreſentations and endeavours in ſuch ways and forms as the Conſtitution allows, in order to make any matters alledged to be grievances appear to be really ſuch." This method has been purſued repeatedly. Petitions to Parliament have gone from the Colonies, and from this Colony in particular: But without ſucceſs. Some of them, in a former Miniſtry, were previouſly ſhewn to the Miniſter, who (as we have been informed) adviſed the Agents to poſtpone preſenting them to the Houſe of Commons, 'till the firſt reading of the bill they referred to: When being preſented, a rule of the Houſe againſt receiving petitions on money bills was urged for the rejecting of them, and they were rejected accordingly: And other petitions for want of formality, or whatever was the reaſon, have had the ſame fate. This we mention, not by way of cenſure on that honourable Houſe, but in ſome meaſure to account for the conduct of thoſe perſons, who deſpairing of redreſs in a conſtitutional way, have denied the juſt Authority of Parliament: Concerning which we ſhall now give our own ſentiments, intermixt with obſervations on thoſe of your Excellency.

You are pleaſed to obſerve, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their ſenſe, and it was the ſenſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament." And to prove that ſubjection the greater part of your Speech is employed.

In order to a right conception of this matter, it is neceſſary to guard againſt any improper idea of the term *ſupreme* Authority. In your idea of it your Excellency ſeems to include *unlimited* Authority: For you are pleaſed to ſay, you "know of no line that can be drawn between the ſupreme Authority of Parliament and the total independence of the Colonies:" But if no ſuch line can be drawn, a denial of that Authority in any inſtance whatever implies and amounts to a declaration of total independence. But if ſupreme Authority includes unlimited Authority, the ſubjects of it are emphatically Slaves: And equally ſo whether reſiding in the Colonies or Great-Britain. And indeed in this reſpect all the nations on earth, among whom Government exiſts in any of its forms, would be alike conditioned: Excepting ſo far as the mere grace and favour of their Governors might make a difference: For "from the nature of Government there

must be, as your Excellency has observed, one Supreme Authority over the whole."

We cannot think, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this Colony, it was their ſenſe, or the ſenſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament" in this idea of it. Nor can we find that this appears from the Charter; or that ſuch Authority has ever been exerciſed by Parliament, ſubmitted to by the Colony, or acknowledged by the Legiſlature.

Supreme or unlimited Authority can with fitneſs belong only to the Sovereign of the Univerſe: And that fitneſs is derived from the perfection of his nature.---To ſuch Authority, directed by infinite wiſdom and infinite goodneſs, is due both active and paſſive obedience: Which, as it conſtitutes the happineſs of rational creatures, ſhould with chearfulneſs and from choice be unlimitedly paid by them.----But with truth this can be ſaid of no other Authority whatever. If then from the nature and end of Government, the ſupreme Authority of every Government is limited, the ſupreme Authority of Parliament muſt be limited; and the enquiry will be what are the limits of that Authority with regard to this Colony?-----To fix them with preciſion, to determine the exact lines of right and wrong in this caſe, as in ſome others, is difficult; and we have not the preſumption to attempt it. But we humbly hope, that as we are perſonally and relatively, in our private and public capacities, for ourſelves, for the whole province, and for all poſterity, ſo deeply intereſted in this important ſubject, it will not be deemed arrogance to give ſome general ſentiments upon it, eſpecially as your Excellency's Speech has made it abſolutely neceſſary.

For this purpoſe we ſhall recur to thoſe records that contain the main principles on which the Engliſh Conſtitution is founded; and from them make ſuch extracts as are pertinent to the ſubject.

Magna Charta declares, "that no aid ſhall be impoſed in the Kingdom unleſs by the Common Council of the Kingdom, except to redeem the King's perſon, &c." And that "all Cities, Boroughs, Towns and Ports ſhall have their liberties and free cuſtoms; and ſhall have the Common Council of the Kingdom concerning the aſſeſſment of their aids, except in the caſes aforeſaid.

The ſtatute of the 34th of Edward I. de tallagio non concedendo, declares, "That no tallage or aid ſhould be laid or levied by the King or his heirs in the realm, without the good will and aſſent of the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgeſſes, and other the Freemen of the commonalty of this realm."

A ſtatute of the 25th Edward III. enacts, "That from thenceforth no perſon ſhall be compelled to make any loans to the King againſt his will, becauſe ſuch loans were againſt reaſon and the franchiſe of the land."

The petition of Rights in the 3d of Charles 1ſt, in which are cited the two foregoing ſtatutes, declares that by thoſe "ſtatutes, and other good laws and ſtatutes of the realm, his Majeſty's ſubjects inherited this freedom, that they ſhould not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not ſet by common conſent of Parliament." And the ſtatute of the 1ſt of William III. for declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the Crown, declares, "That the levying of Money for or to the uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in any other manner than the ſame is or ſhall be granted, is illegal."

From theſe Authorities it appears an eſſential part of the Engliſh conſtitution, that no tallage, or aid, or tax ſhall be laid or levied "without the good will and aſſent of the freemen of the commonalty of the realm." If this could be done without their aſſent, their property would be in the higheſt degree precarious; or rather they could not with fitneſs be ſaid to have any property at all. At beſt they would be only the holders of it for the uſe of the Crown; and the Crown be in fact the real proprietor. This would be vaſſalage in the extreme; from which the generous nature of Engliſhmen has been ſo abhorrent, that they have bled with freedom in the defence of this part of their conſtitution, which has preſerved them from it: And, influenced by the ſame generoſity, they can never view with diſapprobation any lawful meaſures taken by us for the defence of our own conſtitution, which intitles us to the ſame rights and privileges with themſelves.

Theſe were derived to us from Common Law, which is the inheritance of all his Majeſty's ſubjects; have been recognized by acts of Parliament; and confirmed by the Province Charter, which eſtabliſhed its conſtitution; and which Charter has been recognized by act of Parliament alſo. This act was made in the ſecond year of his late Majeſty George II. for the better preſervation of his Majeſty's woods in America: In which is recited the clauſe of the ſaid Charter reſerving for the uſe of the Royal Navy all trees ſuitable for maſts: And on this Charter is grounded the ſucceeding enacting clauſe of the act. And thus is the Charter implicitly confirmed by act of Parliament.

From all which it appears, that the inhabitants of this Colony are clearly intitled to all the rights and privileges of free and natural ſubjects: Which certainly muſt include that moſt eſſential one, that no aid or taxes be levied on them without their own conſent, ſignified by their repreſentatives. But from the clauſe in the Charter relative to the power granted to the General Court to make laws, not repugnant to the laws of England, your Excellency draws this inference, that "ſurely this is by Charter a reſerve of Power and Authority to Parliament to bind us by ſuch laws, at leaſt, as are made expreſſly to refer to us, and conſequently is a limitation of the power given to the General Court." If it be allowed that by that clauſe there was a reſerve of power to Parliament to bind the Province, it was only by ſuch laws as were in being at the time the Charter was granted: For by the Charter there is nothing appears to make it refer to any Parliamentary Laws, that ſhould be afterwards made, and therefore it will not ſupport your Excellency's inference.

The grant of power to the General Court to make laws runs thus,---"Full Power and Authority, from time to time, to make, ordain, and eſtabliſh all manner of wholeſome and reaſonable orders, laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, directions and inſtructions, either with penalties or without (ſo as the ſame be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this our realm of England) as they ſhall judge to be for the good and welfare of our ſaid Province," &c.----We humbly think an inference very different from your Excellency's, and a very juſt one too, may be drawn from this clauſe, if attention be given to the deſcription of the orders and laws that were to be made.---They were to be wholeſome, reaſonable, and for the good and welfare of the Province, and in order that they might be ſo, it is provided that they be "not repugnant or contrary to the laws of the realm," that were then in being, by which proviſo, all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural ſubjects within the realm were more effectually ſecured to the inhabitants of the Province, agreeable to another clauſe in the Charter, whereby thoſe liberties and immunities are expreſſly granted to them: And accordingly the power of the General Court is ſo far limited, that they ſhall not make orders and laws to take away or diminiſh thoſe liberties and immunities.

This conſtruction appears to us a juſt one, and perhaps may appear ſo to your Excellency, if you will pleaſe to conſider, that by another part of the Charter effectual care was taken for preventing the General Aſſembly paſſing of orders and laws repugnant to, or that in any way might militate with acts of Parliament then or ſince made, or that might be exceptionable in any other reſpect whatever: For the Charter reſerves to his Majeſty the appointment of the Governor, whoſe aſſent is neceſſary in the paſſing of all orders and laws: After which they are to be ſent to England for the Royal Approbation or Diſallowance: By which double controul effectual care is taken to prevent the eſtabliſhment of any improper orders or laws whatever.---Beſides your Excellency is ſenſible that, "letters patent muſt be conſtrued one part with another, and all the parts of them together, ſo as to make the whole harmonize and agree. But your Excellency's conſtruction of the paragraph impowering the General Court to make orders and laws, does by no means harmonize and agree with the paragraph granting liberties and immunities; and therefore we humbly conceive is not to be admitted: Whereas on the other conſtruction there is a perfect harmony and agreement between them. But ſuppoſing your Excellency's inference juſt, that by the ſaid former paragraph (conſidered by itſelf) are reſerved to parliament, Power and Authority to bind us by laws made expreſſly to refer to us. Does it conſiſt with juſtice and equity that it ſhould be conſidered apart, and urged againſt the people of this Province with all its force and without limitation; and at the ſame time the other paragraph, which they thought ſecured to them the eſſential rights and privileges of free and natural ſubjects, be rendered of no validity? If the former paragraph (in this ſuppoſed caſe) be binding on this people, the latter muſt be binding on the Crown, which thereby became Guarantee of thoſe rights and privileges. Or it muſt be ſuppoſed that one party is held by a compact, and the other not: Which ſuppoſition is againſt reaſon and againſt law; and therefore deſtroys the foundation of the inference. However, ſuppoſing it well founded, it would not from thence follow, that the Charter intended ſuch laws as ſhould ſubject the inhabitants of the Province to taxes without their conſent: For (as appears above) it grants to them all the rights and liberties of free and natural ſubjects: Of which one of the moſt eſſential is a freedom from all taxes not conſented to by themſelves.-----Nor could the parties, either Grantor or Grantees, intend ſuch laws. The Royal Grantor could not, becauſe his grant contradicts ſuch intention; and becauſe it is inconſiſtent with every idea of Royalty and Royal Wiſdom, to grant what it does not intend to grant. And it will be readily allowed that the Grantees could not intend ſuch laws, not only on account of their inconſiſtency with the grant, but becauſe their acceptance of a Charter, ſubjecting them to ſuch laws, would be voluntary ſlavery.

Your Excellency next obſerves, "that it cannot be contended that by the liberties of free and natural ſubjects is to be underſtood an exemption from acts of Parliament, becauſe not repreſented there, ſeeing it is provided by the ſame Charter, that ſuch acts ſhall be in force." If the obſervations we have made above, and our reaſoning on them be juſt, it will appear that no ſuch proviſion is made in the Charter, and therefore that the deductions and inferences derived from the ſuppoſition of ſuch proviſion, are not well founded. And with reſpect to repreſentation in Parliament, as it is one of the eſſential liberties of free and natural ſubjects, and properly makes thoſe who enjoy it liable to Parliamentary Acts, ſo in reference to the inhabitants of this Province, who are entitled to all the liberties of ſuch ſubjects, the impoſſibility of their being duly repreſented in Parliament, does clearly exempt them from all ſuch acts at leaſt, as have been or ſhall be made by Parliament to tax them: Repreſentation and taxation being in our opinion conſtitutionally inſeparable.

"This grant of liberties and immunities, your Excellency informs us, is nothing more than a declaration and aſſurance on the part of the Crown, that the place to which our predeceſſors were about to remove, was and would be conſidered as part of the dominions of the Crown, and therefore that the ſubjects ſo removing, would not become aliens, but would, both without and within the colony, retain the liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects."

The dominion of the Crown over this Country before the arrival of our predeceſſors was merely ideal. Their removal hither realiz'd that dominion, and has made the Country valuable both to the Crown and Nation, without any coſt to either of them from that time to this. Even in the moſt diſtreſſed ſtate of our predeceſſors, when they expected to be deſtroyed by a general conſpiracy and incurſion of the Indian natives, they had no aſſiſtance from them. This grant then of liberties, which is the only conſideration they received from the Crown for ſo valuable an acquiſition to it, inſtead of being violated by military power, or explained away by nice inferences and diſtinctions, ought in juſtice, and with a generous openneſs and freedom, to be acknowledged by every Miniſter of the Crown, and preſerved ſacred from every ſpecies of violation.

"If the Plantations be part of the dominions of the Crown, this clauſe in the Charter (granting liberties and immunities) does not, your Excellency obſerves, confer or reſerve any liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it; and what the inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy, where they are without a Charter." Although the Colonies conſidered as part of the dominions of the Crown are entitled to equal liberties, the inhabitants of this Colony think it a happineſs, that thoſe liberties are confirmed and ſecured to them by a Charter; whereby the honour and faith of the Crown are pledged, that thoſe liberties ſhall not be violated. And for protection in them we humbly look up to his preſent Majeſty, our rightful and lawful Sovereign, as children to a father, able and diſpoſed to aſſiſt and relieve them; humbly imploring his Majeſty, that his ſubjects of this Province, ever faithful and loyal, and ever accounted ſuch till the Stamp-Act exiſted, and who in the late war, and upon all other occaſions, have demonſtrated that faithfulneſs and loyalty by their vigorous and unexampled exertions in his ſervice, may have their grievances redreſſed, and be reſtored to their juſt rights.

Your Excellency next obſerves, "That it is impoſſible the rights of Engliſh ſubjects ſhould be the ſame in every reſpect, in all parts of the dominions," and inſtances in the right of being "governed by laws made by perſons, in whoſe election they have a voice." When "they remove from the kingdom to the plantations where it cannot be enjoyed," you aſk, "Will it not be ſaid, that by this their voluntary removal, they have relinquiſhed for a time at leaſt, one of the rights of an Engliſh ſubject, which they might, if they pleaſed, have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy whenſoever they will return to the place where it can be exerciſed."

When Engliſh ſubjects remove from the Kingdom to the Plantations with their properties, they not only relinquiſh that right de facto, but it ought to ceaſe in the Kingdom de jure. But it does not from thence follow, that they relinquiſh that right, in reference to the Plantation or Colony to which they remove. On the contrary, being become inhabitants of that Colony, and qualified according to the laws of it, they can exerciſe that right equally with the other inhabitants of it. And this right, on like conditions, will travel with them through all the Colonies, wherein a legiſlature, ſimilar to that of the Kingdom, is eſtabliſhed. And therefore in this reſpect, and we ſuppoſe in all other eſſential reſpects, "it is not impoſſible the rights of Engliſh ſubjects ſhould be the ſame in all parts of the dominions," under a like form of legiſlature.

This right of repreſentation is ſo eſſential and indiſpenſible in regard of all laws for levying taxes, that a people under any form of government deſtitute of it, is deſtitute of freedom---of that degree of freedom, for the preſervation of which, government was inſtituted; and without which, government degenerates to deſpotiſm. It cannot therefore be given up, or taken away, without making a breach on the eſſential rights of nature.

But your Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that "they who claim exemption as part of their rights by nature, ſhould conſider that every reſtraint which men are laid under by a ſtate of government, is a privation of part of their natural rights. Even in caſe of repreſentation by election, do they not give up part of their natural rights, when they conſent to be repreſented by ſuch perſons as ſhall be choſen by the majority of the electors, altho' their own voices may be for ſome other perſon? And is it not contrary to their natural rights to be obliged to ſubmit to a repreſentative for ſeven years, or even one year, after they are diſſatiſfied with his conduct, although they gave their voices for him when he was elected? This muſt therefore be conſidered as an objection againſt a ſtate of government rather than againſt any particular form."

Your Excellency's premiſſes are true, but we do not think your concluſion follows from them. It is true, that every reſtraint of government is a privation of natural rights: And the two caſes you have been pleaſed to mention, may be inſtances of that privation. But as they ariſe from the nature of ſociety and government; and as government is neceſſary to ſecure other natural rights infinitely more valuable, they cannot therefore be conſidered as an objection either "againſt a ſtate of government," or "againſt any particular form of it."

Life, liberty, property, and the diſpoſal of that property with our own conſent, are natural rights. Will any one put the other in competition with theſe, or infer that becauſe thoſe other muſt be given up in a ſtate of government, theſe muſt be given up alſo? The preſervation of theſe rights is the great end of government: But is it probable they will be effectually ſecured by a government, which the proprietors of them have no part in the direction of, and over which they have no power or influence whatever? Hence is deducible, repreſentation: Which being neceſſary to preſerve theſe invaluable rights of nature, is itſelf, for that reaſon, a natural right, coinciding with, and running into, that great law of nature, ſelf-preſervation.

Thus have we conſidered the moſt material parts of your ſpeech, and agreeable to your deſire diſcloſed to you our ſentiments on the ſubject of it.

"Independence, as your Excellency rightly judged, we have not in contemplation." We cannot however adopt "your principles of government," or acquieſce in all the inferences you have drawn from them.

We have the higheſt reſpect for that auguſt body the Parliament, and do not preſume to preſcribe the exact limits of its Authority, yet with the deference that is due to it, we are humbly of opinion, that as all human Authority in the nature of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot conſtitutionally extend, for the reaſons we have above ſuggeſted, to the levying of Taxes in any form, on his Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province.

In ſuch principles as theſe, "our predeceſſors were eaſy and happy:" And in the due operation of ſuch, their deſcendants the preſent inhabitants of this Province have been eaſy and happy: But they are not ſo now. Their uneaſineſs and unhappineſs are derived from acts of Parliament, and regulations of Government, that lately and within a few years paſt have been made. And this uneaſineſs and unhappineſs, both in the cauſe and effects of them, though your Excellency *ſeems* and can only ſeem, to be of a different opinion, have extended and continue to extend to all the Colonies throughout the Continent.

It would give us the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſee happineſs and tranquility reſtored to the Colonies; and eſpecially to ſee tween Great-Britain and them an union eſtabliſhed on ſuch equitable baſis as neither of them ſhall ever wiſh to deſt We humbly ſupplicate the Sovereign Arbiter and Superintend of human affairs for theſe happy events.

ST. CHRISTOPHER's, MARCH 3.

TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP conc between his Excellency Major-General Dalrymple, *on the of his* BRITANNIC MAJESTY, *and the* CHIEFS *of* CHARIBS *at* St. Vincent, *February* 17, 1773.

ARTICLE I.

ALL hoſtile proceedings to ceaſe, and firm and laſting p and friendſhip to ſucceed.

II. The Charibs ſhall acknowledge his Majeſty to be rightful Sovereign of the iſland and domain of St. Vincent; an oath of fidelity to him as their King, promiſe abſolute miſſion to his will, and lay down their arms.

III. They ſhall ſubmit themſelves to the laws and obedi of his Majeſty's government, with power to the Governo enact further regulations for the public advantage, as ſhal convenient.

N. B. This article only reſpects their tranſactions with his Maj ſubjects, not being Indians, their intercourſe and cuſtoms with other in the quarters allotted them, not being affected by it, an new regulations to receive his Majeſty's Governor's approba before carried into execution.

IV. A portion of lands hereafter mentioned to be allotted the reſidence of the Charibs.

V. Thoſe lands not to be alienated either by ſale, leaſ otherwiſe, but to perſons properly authoriſed by his Majeſty receive them.

VI. Roads, poſts, batteries and communications to be m as his Majeſty pleaſes.

VII. No undue intercourſe with the French iſlands to be lowed.

VIII. Runaway ſlaves in the poſſeſſion of the Charibs ar to be del vered up, and endeavours uſed to diſcover and apprehe the others, and an engagement in future not to encourage, ceive or harbour any ſlaves whatever; forfeiture of lands for harbouring, and carrying off the iſland a capital crime.

IX. Perſons guilty of capital crimes againſt the Engliſh are to be delivered up.

X. In times of danger to be aiding and aſſiſting to his Majeſty's ſubjects againſt their enemies.

XI. The three chains to return to his Majeſty.

XII. All conſpiracies or plots againſt his Majeſty or his government, to be made known to his Governor, or other civil magiſtrates.

XIII. Leave, if required, to be given to the Charibs to depart the iſland with their families and properties, and aſſiſtance in their tranſportation.

XIV. Free acceſs to the quarter allotted to the Charibs, to be given to perſons properly empowered, in purſuit of runaway ſlaves, and ſafe conduct afforded them.

XV. Deſerters from his Majeſty's ſervice, if any, and runaway ſlaves from the French to be delivered up, in order that they may be returned to their maſters.

XVI. The Charibs of the different quarters are to render an account of the names and number of inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts.

XVII. The Chiefs and other Charib inhabitants to attend the Governor when required for his Majeſty's ſervice.

XVIII. All poſſible facility, conſiſtent with the laws of Great-Britain, is to be afforded to the Charibs in the ſale of their produce, and in their trade to the different Britiſh iſlands.

XIX. Entire liberty of fiſhing, as well on the coaſt of St. Vincent, as at the neighbouring keys to be allowed them.

XX. In all caſes when the Charibs conceive themſelves injured by his Majeſty's other ſubjects or other perſons, and are deſirous of having recurrence to the laws or to the civil magiſtrates, an agent, being one of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects, may be employed by themſelves, or, if more agreeable, at his Majeſty's coſt.

XXI. No ſtrangers or white perſons to be permitted to ſettle ong the Charibs, without permiſſion obtained in writing from Governor.

XII. Theſe articles ſubſcribed to and obſerved, the Charibs are to be rendered ſecure and fixed in their property according to his Majeſty's directions given; and all paſt offences forgot.

XXIII. After ſigning of this treaty, ſhould any of the Charibs, refuſe to obſerve the conditions of it, they are to be conſidered

and treated as enemies by both parties, and the moſt effectual means uſed to reduce them.

N. B. On the abovementioned day Jean Baptiſte and many more of the Charibs ſigned the above articles, and more are daily coming in for the ſame purpoſe.

Since February 17, General Dalrymple has informed the Charibs, that they are to poſſeſs that part of the iſland which lies between the Dry Ravine, at Morne Agara, and the river Bayira near to Grand Sable. This includes all the fine flat land about Grand Sable and in the quarter of Rabricca, as well as ſome very bad about Point Eſpagnole.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 23.

ON the 9th Inſtant, his Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of North-Carolina, diſſolved the General Aſſembly of that Province; and ordered Writs of Election to iſſue, bearing Teſte the 10th of next Month, and returnable at Newbern the Firſt of May.

Wedneſday laſt being St. Patrick's Day, the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, the Members of St. Patrick's Club, or Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, celebrated their Anniverſary, when the following Gentlemen were elected Officers of the ſaid Society, viz. Honourable Thomas-Knox Gordon, Eſq; Preſident; James Parſons, Eſq; Vice-Preſident; Thomas Phepoe, Eſq; Treaſurer and Secretary; Edward Rutledge, Eſq; and Mr. MacCartan Campbell, Stewards.

Thurſday laſt being the Day on which the American Stamp-Act was repealed, the Inhabitants of James-Iſland celebrated the ſame at the Houſe of Captain Benjamin Stone, by firing of Cannon, and other Demonſtrations of Joy and Loyalty.

Friday laſt his Majeſty's Packet Boat Diligence, Captain Arthur Clark, arrived here from Jamaica and Penſacola.

Sunday Afternoon his Majeſty's Packet Boat Swallow, Captain William Copeland, arrived here in 3 Weeks from Falmouth.

Laſt Night departed this Life, near 85 Years old, the Honourable Othniel Beale, Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and for a Number of Years Colonel of the Charles-Town Regiment of Militia.

The Sloop Miſſiſſippi, Captain Goodrich, with a Company of General Lyman's Military Adventurers on board, is arrived at Penſacola.

MARRIED.] *Thomas Bee, Eſq; to Mrs. Sarah Mackenzie, Widow of the late John Mackenzie, Eſq.----Mr. Robert Ladſon, to Miſs Sarah Fleming, only Child of the late Thomas Fleming, Eſq. ----Mr. James Smyth, to Miſs Anne Thomas, Daughter of Samuel Thomas, Eſq.*

DIED.] *At Port-Brunſwick, in North-Carolina, on the 20th ultimo, Jacob Lobb, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop King Fiſher.----In this Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, aged 69 Years; a Native of this Province.*

March	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	From
16th.	Ship Sea-Venture, Thomas Hall,	London
17th.	Ship Ranger, James Giles,	the Bay of Honduras
	Brig Friendſhip, Robert Erſkine,	Rotterdam
18th.	Sloop Three-Brothers, Elias Young,	Guadaloupe
19th.	Snow Trelandvean, Edward Dunſterville,	Cadiz
	Schooner Liberty, William Mallory,	Cape-Nicholas-Mole
20th.	Ship Laurens, Thomas Sherlock,	Barbados
	Ship Neſtor, John Harriſon,	Greenock
22d.	Sloop Speedwell, John Nath,	Miſſiſippi
March	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
16th.	Schooner Roſe, Peter Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Schooner Diſpatch, Benjamin Minors,	New-Providence
	Brig Nancy, John Ingraham,	Cape-Fear
17th.	Sloop New-York Packet, Jeſſe Hunt,	New-York
	Sloop Charlotte, John Lockton,	Georgia
	Ship Polly & Peggy, Thomas Finley,	Cowes
	Brig Portland, John Pitt,	Poole
	Brig Brayton, John Harriſon,	Cowes
	Brig Brothers, John Walker,	Ditto
	Brig Grizie, John Sprutt,	Ditto
	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
	Ship Yeamans, John Harbiſon,	Liſbon
	Brig Morning-Star, John Dempſter,	Cowes
	Snow Eagle, John Rooken,	Whitehaven
	Snow Swift, Samuel Glover,	Liverpool
	Sloop Elizabeth, Stafford Dickinſon,	St. Kitts
	Snow Betſey, Job Keyburn,	Plymouth
	Sloop Polly, William Albouy,	Barbados
	Schooner Polly, James Arrington,	Salem
	Sloop Charlotte, John Lockton,	Georgia
	Brig Lydia, William Adair,	Tortola
	Brig King-George, John Finglaſs,	New-York
	Brig Nancy, John Ingraham,	Cape-Fear
	Snow Magdalen, John Dick,	Dunbar

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Anniverſary Meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tueſday the 5th Day of April next, (being Tueſday in Eaſter Week) at the Houſe of Mrs. *Catharine Poinſett*, in *Charles-Town*, where the Members are deſired to attend at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, being on *Wedneſday* the Fourteenth Day of April next, all the Members are particularly deſired to give their Attendance, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Catharine Poinſett*, in *Charles-Town*, from thence to proceed to *St. Michael's* Church, where a Charity Sermon, ſuitable to the Occaſion, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. *Bullman*. The Members are deſired to meet preciſely at 9 o'Clock.

By Order of the Preſident,
JOHN MILLS, pro Secretary.

St. John's, Berkley-County, March 19, 1773.

WHEREAS that Part of the High Road, leading from Gooſe-Creek Pariſh Line to St. Mathew's Pariſh Line, and alſo the High Road from St. John's Church to St. Stephen's Pariſh, ſtand in need of Repair: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that *Ten Shillings* per Day, for each able Male Slave, ſhall be allowed to any Perſon that will undertake to repair the ſame. They are deſired to apply to either of the Commiſſioners.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
HENRY RAVENEL,
JAMES CORDES, jun.
DANIEL RAVENEL, jun.
DANIEL RAVENEL,
JAMES RAVENEL,
JOB MARION,
PETER WITTEN,
NATHANIEL SAVENEAU,
ELIAS BALL, jun.

N. B. All thoſe Perſons who have not paid their Tax towards the Repairs of Watboo and Biggen Bridges, are deſired to pay the ſame by Eaſter Monday next.

TWO ROOMS to be LET, to ſingle Gentlemen. Enquire of
WILLIAM GOWDEY.

JAMES TAYLOR,

BOOK-BINDER *and* STATIONER,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A ſmall Collection of BOOKS;
Amongſt which are the following, viz.

QUARTO Bibles, in red Turky; Octavo Prayer Books, in ditto; ſmall Pocket Bibles, in red and blue Turky; ditto in black Calf, gilt; very neat ſmall Prayer-Books, in blue and red Turky; ſmall Scots Pſalm Books, in ditto; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, bound together; with a Variety of School Books; a neat Set of Johnſon's Shakeſpear; ditto's Dictionary; Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland; Aſſembly's Shorter Catechiſm, and Mother's ditto; with ſeveral others.

Likewiſe, ſome Milliners Paſte-board, of an extraordinary Quality; all which will be ſold cheap, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, at his Shop in Church-ſtreet, oppoſite to Colonel Heyward's new Building; where *Book-binding*, in all its Branches, is carried on.----Legers, Journals, and Waſte-books, of different Sizes, and all Kinds of blank Books, are made agreeable to Orders.

N. B. Beſt black, red, green, blue, and yellow INKS, and an Aſſortment of moſt Kinds of Blanks uſed in this Province.

ALL Perſons to whom the ESTATE of *Joſeph Fabian*, late of *Will-Town*, deceaſed, is indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Demands atteſted, in order to receive Payment; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

March 20, 1773. ANN FABIAN, Executrix.
WILLIAM SWINTON, Executor.

THE ſubſcriber intends to depart the province in the ſpring, *Gives NOTICE* to all perſons having any demands on him, to call and receive payment: And in order to intitle himſelf to the benefit of the Proviſo Act of the General Aſſembly of this province, commonly called the *Attachment Act*, he further *Gives NOTICE*, that he is ready to appear, and if the law on the exigency of the caſe ſo require, file bail, to any ſuit, ſummons, or proceſs, that ſhall or may in the mean time be commenced, ſued, or proſecuted againſt him.

RICHARD DOWNES.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
PROBITY,
THOMAS LAWS, Maſter.
HAS half of her Cargo on board, and will ſail by the Firſt of April next.

For LONDON, or COWES,
and a Market,
The Brigantine HANNAH,
JAMES HARRISON, Maſter.
Burthen about 900 Barrels of Rice.
The Brigt. MARY-ANNE,
THOMAS JORDEN, Maſter.
Burthen about 1000 Barrels of Rice.
AND
The Ship SEA-VENTURE,
THOMAS HALL, Maſter.
Burthen about 1000 Barrels of Rice.

FOR Freight, at *Thirty five Shillings* per Ton, if to *London*, and *Forty-five Shillings* per Ton, if to *Cowes* and a Market, apply to ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave off tavern keeping, and to remove near the new barracks, deſires all perſons indebted to him on book account, or notes of hand, to ſettle the ſame to his ſatisfaction by the 15th of *April* next, otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued without further notice. CHRISTIAN SIGWALD.

N. B. The Houſe he now lives in, is to be let.

To be diſpoſed of at private SALE,

A Valuable LOT of LAND in *Colleton-Square*, containing 100 feet in front on *Ellery-ſtreet*, and 100 in depth. The ſituation is very high, pleaſant and healthy. It will be divided into two lots, if thought too large for one Lot.

Alſo,

A Houſe and Lot in *Broad-ſtreet*, near the *Exchange*, now occupied by Meſſrs. *Charnock & Hogg*. For Terms, apply to JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD.

For LONDON,
The good SHIP
TRYALL,
DUNCAN MURRAY, Maſter.
To ſail the Beginning of April,
HAVING the greateſt Part of her Cargo ready. For Freight of the Remainder, Rice, Indico, and Deer-ſkins, or Paſſage, having good Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Burn's Wharf, or PETER LE POOLE, at his Lodgings, at Mr. John Boomer's, in Church-ſtreet.

For SPAIN, PORTUGAL, or COWES, and a Market,
The BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
ROBERT ERSKINE, Maſter.
BURTHEN about 800 Barrels of Rice.
For Freight, apply to JOHN SIMPSON, & Co.

WHEREAS *Philoretto Hainſtroff*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board: Theſe are therefore to forwarn all Perſons whatſoever from harbouring or entertaining her on my Account, as I am determined to proſecute them to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. HENRY HAINSTROFF.

N. B. She made her Elopement from the Houſe of Mr. Kelloch, in Queen-Street, on Thurſday March 18, 1773.

DAWSON & WALTER,

Have juſt imported by the Packet, Captain James Wilſon, from LONDON
A large Supply of *GOODS*,
For Spring and Summer Trade, which furniſhes their Store in Town and Country, with great Aſſortment,
AMONG WHICH ARE
KERSEYMEERS, of faſhionable Colours, with Trimmings, and Many other Summer Wear.

A great Variety of faſhionable SILKS, and ſuitable Trimmings, which will be ſold at *Nine* for *One*.

A large Quantity of cheap Irish Linens, from 8*d.* 9*d.* to 40*s.* a Yard; compleat Sets of Table and Tea Chints, large Perſian Carpets, Ladies Satin, Brocade, and Morocco Pumps, and a neat London made Chaiſe, &c.

For SALE by private Contract,
The Iſland of SAPOLA, in Georgia.

THIS iſland by grant, contains 9500 acres, exclusive of feeding marſhes, which excellent 6000 more, ſtocked with upwards of 300 tame horned cattle, about 40 or 50 mares, and about 30 horſes, colts, and mules, one Virginia ſtallion, one Jack ass, a ſmall ſtock of cabretas and hogs.

The land is fit for corn, rice, and indico, and well ſtocked with timber; there is now finiſhing upon it a new houſe of 92 feet by 30, with two piazzas, deſigned for a dining room, parlour, and three bed chambers, a good kitchen, with Rooms, and an oven in the yard.

For further particulars, and terms of ſale, (which will be made as eaſy as poſſible to the purchaſer) apply on the iſland to PATRICK MACKAY, Eſq; or in Charles-Town to the ſubſcriber. JACOB VALK.

N. B. Should the purchaſer incline to take 60 or 70 ſlaves, he may be accommodated with them.

The ſubſcriber has alſo ſeveral NEGROES to diſpoſe of, viz. four for the field, one negro wench a good ſtarcher, and one negro woman an exceeding good cook, with two children, one of them upwards of 12 years of age. 6 w.

For SALE by private Contract,
ONE ſettled Plantation in *St. Bartholomew's Pariſh.*
Two ditto in *Prince-William's Pariſh.*
One Tract of Land at *Gooſe Creek*, Quantity 500 Acres.
One ditto in *Craven County*, Quantity 300 ditto.
One ditto in *Waſmeſaw Swamp*, Quantity 960 ditto.
Three ditto on *Santee River*, 200, 300, and 450 ditto.
One ditto near *Hell Hole Swamp*, 2095 ditto.
One ditto in *Beaufort Township*, 140 ditto.
Two ditto on the North-ſide *Black River*, in *Williamſburgh*, 800 ditto.
One ditto in *St. Helena's Pariſh, Granville County*, about 8 Miles from *Cooſawhatchie Bridge*, 450 ditto.
Two Tracts joining each other, Quantity 1900 Acres, in *St. Helena* Pariſh, about 10 Miles from *Coſawhatchie* Bridge or Landing.

One very valuable Tract of Tide Swamp, Quantity 1100 Acres and upwards, upon *Pedee* River, about 15 Miles from *George-Town*.

Two Tracts of Land upon *Black-River*, of 1000 Acres each, not above 16 Miles from *George-Town*; one of theſe Tracts has upwards of 350 Acres of excellent Cypreſs, Tupelo, and Cane Tide ſwamp.

The Plats may be ſeen, and Terms of Sale made known, by applying to the Subſcriber at his Office.----Where any Perſons deſirous to purchaſe *Plantations or Lands, in any Part of this Province*, may at all Times have an Opportunity of being accommodated, by JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD by public Auction, on Friday the 2d Day of April, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mrs. Anne Miles, in Queen-Street,

ALL the houſhold Furniture belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. John Miles, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Variety of uſeful and decent Articles, together with one Riding-Chair and Harneſs.

JACOB VALK, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,
A PEW in the North Iſle of *St. Philip's* Church. For Particulars, enquire of
JACOB VALK.

For PORTUGAL,
The SHIP
LAURENS,
THOMAS SHERLOCK, Maſter.
BURTHEN 800 Barrels of Rice.
For Freight, apply to EDMUND HEAD, or KNIGHT GIBALL.

Who have for SALE,
FINE SALT, Coals, Red Port in Pipes, and empty Quart Bottles.

For COWES, and the *MARKETS*,
The SHIP
POLLY and PEGGY,
THOMAS FINLEY, Maſter.
HAS very good Accommodations for Paſſengers:----For Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at *Rowland's* Wharf, or JOHN JAMES.

Who has received by ſaid Ship,
A few Kegs of New-York Butter, beſt Salt petred HAMS, ſmoaked Beef, and double Beer in Barrels.

For NEW-YORK,
(To ſail on Sunday next)
The SLOOP
NEW-YORK PACKET,
JESSE HUNT, Maſter.
FOR Freight, or Paſſage, having very good Accommodations, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Colonel *Beale's* Wharf.

☞ Who has for Sale, a few Hogſheads of Jamaica and New-York RUM.

To be SOLD, A healthy, ſtrong Negro MAN, about 23 Years old, who has worked with a Bricklayer for four Years paſt. Apply to the Printer.

SAMUEL GORDON,

At the Iriſh Linen Warehouſe, the Corner of Bedon's Alley, in Elliott-Street, will ſell, for Caſh, the following Articles, for Coſt and Charges, viz.

A GREAT Choice of plain, flowered and ſtriped Muſlins, Tamboar worked Ruffles, Handkerchiefs and Aprons in ſuits; a Variety of the neweſt faſhioned Millinary, lately imported from London, conſiſting of Ladies Dreſs Caps, Childrens puckered ditto, Silk Bonnets, Hats, Cloaks, quilted Petticoats, and one Suit of Child Bed-Linen very elegant.

A Choice of very handſome Guns and Piſtols, Braſt, Steel and Silver mounted.

And on his uſual low Advants,

A great Choice of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Manchester and Norwich Goods, Ironmongery and Cutlery, Pewter, Copper, and Tin Ware; a great Choice of Table China, Sets of Tea-China at 12l. 12s. each; Grocery, Hoſiery, Mens and Womens Shoes of all Sorts; a great Choice of Silks fit for the enſuing Season, Bombazeens and Crapes, Weights and Copper Scales, Steelyards, Gunpowder at 8s. 9d. per lb. Shot at 2s. per lb. Bar and Sheet Lead, large Looking-Glaſſes, Men and Youths Hats of all Sorts, Gloves, Combs, Bruſhes, Stationary, Paints, Cards, Corks, &c.

Exceeding good Port-Wine at 7l 10s. per Dozen, Anderſon's Pills at 8s. 9d. a Box, a complete Set of Counting-Houſe Books, at eight for one, and a few ſmall Anchors and Grapnals, at 14l. per Cwt. London Loaf Sugar, at 4s. 6d. Bohea Tea at 15s.

WHEREAS it has been found that the Erection of Head and Feet Stones, and Wooden Monuments in the Church-Yards of St. PHILIP's Pariſh, is attended with the ſame Inconvenience as the Erection of Tomb-Stones; the Veſtry have unanimouſly reſolved that no Perſon or Perſons be hereafter allowed to erect or repair the ſame, but that they have Liberty to place them even with the Surface of the Earth, or againſt the Walls of the ſaid Yards. *By Order of the Veſtry,*

PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

MANSELL & CORBETT,

Have imported in the ſhip Portland, Captain Wilſon, from *London*, an aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer; which were bought by Walter Mansell in England, on as good terms as any goods imported, and will be ſold as cheap as any houſe in the province can afford them, at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet;

Among which are the following articles,

SUPERFINE faſhionable broad cloths, with new faſhioned buttons to match them, caſſimers, jagathies, thickſets, princes ſtuffs, handſome embroidered ſhapes, for gentlemens waiſtcoats, plain, flowered and ſtriped mantuas, and lutеſtrings, ſatins, plain, flowered and painted, brocades, paduſoys, taffetas, perſians, farſnets, modes, lawns, cambricks, chequered, ſtriped and plain jaconet, book and tambour worked muſlins, fine humhums, cirdad flowered and plain dimity, Marſeilles quilts and quilting, Marſeilles and cotton counterpanes, jeans and jeanetts, white, blue and crimſon bardets, laſtrettos and damaſcuſſes, India nankeens, ginghams and Bengal ſtripes, India and Engliſh chintzes, cottons, calicoes, printed linens, and pocket handkerchiefs, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, checks, pavilion gauzes, and other gauzes, ladies ſilk and ſatin petticoats, womens and girls ſtays, men and womens gloves and mitts of all ſorts, men and womens embroidered ſilk hoſe, cotton and thread hoſe, of all ſizes, chip hats, cane or ſleeve hats, gold and ſilver lace, livery lace, mens ſilk, worſted and thread breeches pieces; currants, raiſins and almonds, with other grocery and ſpices, hyſon, green, and bohea teas; hoes, axes, ſpades, hinges, locks, and nails of all ſorts; paints and oil, corn and coffee mills, japanned bottle ſtands, japanned waiters, kitchens and ſtands, japanned tea tables, guns and piſtols of William Mansell's make, that will be ſold for little more than coſt and charges, gun locks, ſaddle trees, ſaddles and bridles, and other ſaddlery, horſe-hair ſeating for ſeats of chairs and ſtair caſes, glaſs and china ware looking and pier glaſſes, leather breeches, velvet and hatbir jocky caps, mens faſhionable ſurtout hats, mattreſſes, carpets, and carpeting of different kinds, marble ſlabs, Italian London made riding chairs and chaiſes, and ſeven years old Batavia ARRACK. 6 tf.

JOSEPH ATKINSON,

Has received by the late Ships from Europe, and by the Ship Portland, from London, juſt arrived,

A NEAT and well choſen Variety of Goods, ſuitable for this Province, which were purchaſed on the beſt Terms, and will be continued to be ſold, at his Store in Broad-Street, on equal low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, with any other Houſe in this Province.

N. B. A Chaſt of ſuperfine Hyſon Tea, juſt opened; and a great Variety of faſhionable Ribbons.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, on very low Terms, fine flavoured Brandy, Gin, Claret, Porter in Bottles, Coffee, Flour, Ship-Bread, Biſcuit, &c.

A regular Supply of which will conſtantly be kept up.

CAPTAINS of Veſſels, and others, may be ſupplied with the following Articles: OAKUM, SPUN-YARN, POINTS, and GASKETS; likewiſe the beſt of Mats for Houſe-Floors, made of Rope-Yarn.

All which Articles will be ſold greatly under the common Price, by MICHAEL KALTREISEN,
Warden of the Work-Houſe.

WANTED immediately, to manage ſeveral Plantations at Combahee, a ſober, diligent Man, who is well acquainted with the Management of a Rice Plantation. Good Wages will be given to a Perſon, who brings with him a ſatisfactory Recommendation, and it will be needleſs for any one to apply without.——A Gardener is alſo wanted. Enquire further of the Printer of this Paper.

AN OVERSEER wanted for an Indico Plantation, on River Swamp, and high Land. He muſt be a Man of Experience and Abilities, to whom extraordinary Encouragement will be given. A married Man would be preferred, and if he has two or three Negroes of his own to put on Shares, will be no Objection. Apply in Charles-Town, to JOHN DAWSON.

TO BE SOLD at Public Outcry, on Wedneſday the 7th Day of April next, at the Houſe of JOHN MARLEY, *deceaſed, purſuant to his laſt Will, (Twelve Months Credit will be given for all Sums above* One Hundred Pounds, *with approved Security, and Intereſt from the Day)*

ALL his Houſhold Furniture.---The Schooner *John*, burthen about 220 Barrels.---The Schooner *Anne & Martha*, carries 110 Barrels.---One half of the Schooner *Canoe*, burthen 150 Barrels; which Schooners are well-found, and reckoned by Judges to be as profitable Veſſels as any in the Coaſting-Trade.---Between thirty and forty valuable SLAVES; among whom are ten or twelve good Boatmen, three Patroons, one of them well known to be as good as any in the Province, a likely young Negro, about 21 Years of Age, a Painter by Trade, a handy Waiting-Boy, a Cook-Wench, that can waſh and iron very well, Houſe Wenches, Seamſtreſſes, a handy Girl, and a few Field-Negroes.——Alſo, Two Horſes, two Riding Chairs, and three Cows.

An Iſland on Broad-River, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, eſteemed to be very fine Land for Wheat, Tobacco, and Indico; one undivided ſixth Part of the Ediſto Saw-Mills; two Lots of Land fronting on Meeting-Street, each containing 50 Feet in Front and 232 Feet in Depth, on which are large Stables, that have been let for ſome Years paſt at 1000l. per Annum, and is as pleaſantly ſituated as any Lot in Town.

One Lot in King-Street, 45 Feet in Front, and 232 Feet in Depth, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, and large Garden.

Two other Lots, containing each 27 Feet in Front, and 130 Feet in Depth, on each of which are very good Back-Buildings.——A Plan of which Lots may be ſeen at any Time on the Premiſes, or at Daniel Cannon's.

All thoſe to whom the ſaid Deceaſed is indebted, either in his own Right, or as Security, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Attorney to any Eſtates, are deſired to ſend in their Demands, and thoſe anywiſe indebted, to make Payment, to

GEORGE WOOD,
PETER BOCQUET, jun. } Executors.
DANIEL CANNON,

N. B. The Lands will be put up at 12 o'Clock.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

WILLIAM SWALLOW,

Has juſt imported, in the CAROLINA PACKET, *Captain* WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and the* CHARMING SALLY, *Captain* FORTUNE, *from* BRISTOL,

A complete Aſſortment of *Ship-Chandlery*;

Amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

ANCHORS and Grapnals of all Sizes; Taylor's Bridport, and Bullock's Eaſt Coker Sail Cloth; Kirkham Ditto, from No. 1 to 9; beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Sewing, Whipping, and Seins Twine; an Aſſortment of Slops for Seamen; Nails of all Sizes, White Lead, Yellow Ocker, and Spaniſh Brown, ground in Oil, Spaniſh Brown dry; raw and boiled Linſeed Oil; Train Oil, and Spirits of Turpentine, with every other Article for Shipping, he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, particularly for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, at his Store on the Bay, formerly occupied by Mr. NEWMAN SWALLOW, deceaſed.

N. B. A few Dozens of old Red Port WINE to be ſold.

WILLIAM LOOCOCK,

Has imported in the laſt veſſels from LONDON,

A Compleat and general aſſortment of chymical, galenical preparations and drugs, with almoſt every family medicine now in uſe, among which are, the famous eſſence of JOHNSOM or TURPETH ROOT, being a native of the remote parts of this province, and which is the moſt certain, eaſy and effectual medicine ever found in all venereal caſes. Fifteen drops being taken morning and evening, in a glaſs of water or any thing convenient, will moſt effectually rout that diſorder in a few days, and never leave any ill effects thereafter, which is too often the caſe: It is likewiſe a moſt effectual medicine in all rhumatic complaints, leproſy, ſcurvy, old ſores or ulcers, nay even in all chronical diſorders; it will cure the yaws effectually in a few days; and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, in Broad-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A Tract of Land, containing 950 Acres, ſituated in Granville County, on the Eaſt ſide of Saltketcher River, adjoining Lands now or formerly John Jackſon's: The greateſt Part of this Tract is eſteemed very fine Swamp.

Alſo, A Tract containing 1500 Acres, in Berkley County, ſituated on the Branches of Ediſto River, and is good Land for Corn and Indico. The above Lands belong to the Eſtate of John Mackenzie, Eſq; deceaſed.

JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM STOUTENBURGH, } Executors.
ROGER SMITH,

☞ Who *ONCE MORE* deſire all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, immediately to diſcharge their reſpective Debts.

TO BE SOLD on Thurſday the Fifteenth Day of April next, if a fair Day, if not, on the firſt fair Day thereafter, at the Plantation of the late Mr. ALEXANDER SWINTON, *deceaſed, on Santee,*

ALL the Perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of Negroes, Houſhold Furniture, Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, Plantation-Tools, and ſome Corn. The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale. All Perſons to whom the ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to make known their Demands, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to HUGH SWINTON, Adminiſtrator.

A WHITE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, would be glad of getting a Place as a WET NURSE, in any creditable Family. Apply to the Printer.

DRIFTED, from Mr. ROSE's Wharf, laſt Tueſday, a large FLAT: Whoever will deliver it to me, ſhall receive *Five Pounds* Reward.

March 12, 1773. JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON-PLEAS.

FEBRUARY-TERM, 1773.

THEIR Honours the Judges choſe their Circuits, which are as follows, viz.

APRIL-ASSIZES.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

JUSTICES. Chief-Juſtice, Mr. Juſtice Coſſlett.
Orangeburgh Diſtrict, at *Orangeburgh*, Monday April 5.
Ninety-Six Diſtrict, at *Ninety Six*, Thurſday April 15.
Beaufort Diſtrict, at *Beaufort*, Friday April 30.
Clerks. Peter Bounetheau for Orangeburgh; James Pritchard for Ninety-Six; Hazard Harvey for Beaufort.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

JUSTICES. Mr. Juſtice Savage, Mr. Juſtice Fewtrell.
Camden Diſtrict, at *Camden*, Monday April 5.
Cheraws Diſtrict, at *Cheraws*, Thurſday April 15.
George-Town Diſtrict, at *George-Town*, Monday April 26.
Clerks. George Chaterie for Camden; Thomas Turner for Cheraws; William Rugeley for George Town.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 9th of February, 1773,

John Simpſon, | *Stephen Cater,*
Richard Wade, | *James Pendarvis,*
Godin Guirard,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the ſum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-attendance, on or before the firſt Tueſday in April next.

JAMES TRAIL, C. C. P.

Pleas Office, February 15, 1773.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize, and General Goal Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at *Charles-Town*, on Tueſday the 16th Day of February, 1773,

WILLIAM PRICE, | JAMES HENDERSON,
ALEXANDER COSMACK, | WILLIAM DAVIS,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS, and

JOHN MOORE, | TUNIS TEBOUT,
GEORGE PARKER, | THOMAS HOLMAN,
ANDREW ROBERTSON, | THOMAS MELLICHAMP,
ALEX. RANTOWLE, | GEORGE SWADLER,
UZ ROGERS,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS, Proclamation-Money of America, each, and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office by the Third Tueſday in May next.

JAMES JOHNSTON, C. C. & P.

Crown-Office, February 16, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, able, NEGRO WENCH, who is an exceeding good cook, and can be well recommended for her ſobriety and honeſty.

Alſo, her THREE CHILDREN.

The oldeſt a GIRL, about 12 years of age, very handy about a houſe, ſenſible, and an excellent ſeamſtreſs.------A BOY, 10 years old, very ſtout and tractable.---The other a BOY, about 7 years of age, a fine healthy child.

The mother, not being contented with her preſent ſituation, obliges the owner to part with her. The children are to be ſold only becauſe the mother muſt be diſpoſed of. For further particulars, apply to the Printer.

SNIPE,

COVERS this ſeaſon, at any time after the 10th of March, at Mr. BEE's Savannah plantation near Jackſonſburgh, at *Thirty-five Pounds* currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. The money muſt be ſent with the mares, and ſuch as do not prove in foal this ſeaſon, may be ſent next gratis. The mares will have a good paſture provided for them, and be well taken care of. THOMAS WILLMORE, Groom.

TAKEN from *Jeremiah Tilly*, *Jacob Tilly*, and *William Howell*, the following ſtolen creatures, viz. a BAY STALLION, with a blaze face, one glaſs eye, about three years old, branded on the near-ſhoulder with the blotting of a ſtirrup iron, like O.

A WHITE GELDING, the ear on the mounting ſide a little cropped, branded on the mounting ſhoulder M.

A BLACK GELDING, branded on the off ſhoulder H. G.

And a brown bay MARE, with a ſmall white ſpeck in her forehead, her brand not to be made out.

It appears from the examination of the ſaid Howell, that theſe creatures were ſtolen near Auguſta. The reſpective owners muſt prove their properties before

Horſe-Shoe, Feb. 14, 1773. PHILIP SMITH, J. P.

LEASES and RELEASES, Blank Bonds, Bonds with Warrants to confeſs Judgment, Morigages, Copies of Writs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Servants and Apprentices Indentures, Bills of Lading, Indico Certificates of both Kinds, Shipping Papers, Warrants and Executions for ſmall Debts, Recognizance for the Peace, Writs of Fieri Facias, in Actions of Debt, and on the Caſe, Capias in Debt, ditto in Caſe, Militia Summons, Petitions and Summons for the Summary Juriſdiction, and Copies, with ſundry other Blanks; alſo an Abſtract of an Act for regulating the Rates of Wharfage of Ships and Merchandize, and aſcertaining the Rates of Storage in *Charles-Town*, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

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